FLORENCE, Oct. 9.—A report is in circulation that Menotti, the son of Garibaldi, has been arrested by the Italian Government. When last heard of Menotti Garrbaldi was actively engaged in carrying out his father's plans for the invasion of the Roman territory. With these plans he was well acquainted, full confidence having been reposed in him by the General. His arrest will be a severe blow to his followers, as in the absence of Garibaldi, it deprives them of

GERMANY.

their most capable leader.

THE POLICY OF THE BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT. MUNICH, Oct. 9 .- At the sitting of the Bavarian Diet yesterday Prince Hohenlohe, the Chief Minister of the Cabinet, made a speech, in which he discussed the question of German Unity, and indicated the position of the Government in relation to the other States of Germany. He declared that the true policy of Bavaria was to seek union with the North German States, under the Presidency of the King of Prussia, and at the same time to take steps for the establishment of a tirm and enduring alliance with the Empire of Austria. Should this policy be carried into effect the unity of the whole Fatherland would be completed, the balance of power between Austria and Prussia preserved, and the peace of Europe addi-

> GREAT BRITAIN. THE NEWMARKET RACES.

NEWMARKET, Oct. 8-Evening.-The Second October Race Meeting commenced here to-day. The two leading races to-day were for the Cesarewitch and Royal Stakes. The former were won by Julius. The leading horses came in as follows: Julius, 1; Westwick, 2: Romping Girl, 3. The Royal Stakes were won by Palmer. The weather was fair and the FENIAN ALARM.

London, Oct. 9-a, m.-Manifestations of ill feeling on the part of the Irish in the north of England have created much alarm. The inhabitants believe that the Feuians are concerting an outbreak in that part of the country. Troops have been dispatched by railroad to assist the civil authorities there should

REVIVAL OF THE FENIAN CONSPIRACY. Dublin, Oct. 8-Evening.—The uneasiness caused by the rumors of the revival of the Fenian conspiracy still continues, and is increasing. Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the military and po-

lice authorities throughout the island. CHINA.

THE NEW CROP OF TEA-DESTRUCTION BY, THE TYPHOON.

LONDON, Oct. 9-Noon.-Later advices from China have been received by telegraph. The shipment of the new crop of tea continued with real activity. Up to the 11th of September, 67,000,000 pounds had been exported to various foreign countries. The destruction of property at Hong Kong by the typhoon, which visited that locality, was very great. The American schooner Eagle was sunk in addition to a large number of vessels belonging to other countries.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 9-Afternoon.-The steamship lesterian, Capt. Dutton, from Quebec, has arrived here

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

prox. Oct. 8—Evening.—Consols for money, 94 5-18; states 5-20 Ronds, 71½; Illinois Central Railway 7.74; Erfe Bailway shares, 43½; Atlantic and Great rn Consolidated bonds, 22½.

2—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 5-16; United States ands, 71½; Illinois Central Railway shares, 71½; Erfe ay shares, 43; Atlantic and Great Western Consolibonds, 724.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 9—Noon.—United States 5-20s for the isane of 1802, 74].

Laventrool, Oct. 8—Evening.—Cotton closes heavy with a decline of fully jd. on all descriptions. The sales to-day foot up 10,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 83d.; Middling Orleans, 83d. Breadstaffs close with a very active and firm feeling, and at a considerable advance in the prices of all kinds. Corn. 44.8 \$\phi\$ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 18/3 \$\phi\$ cental for White California, and 14.3 for Red Western. Pens. 47.6 \$\phi\$ 50 d for Canadian. Barley, 5/6 \$\phi\$ 60 5 for American. Oats, 3/8 \$\phi\$ 45 b for American. Becf. 130 \$\phi\$ 30 t for extra Prime Mess. Port, 71 \$\phi\$ 200 \$\phi\$ for City Prime Mess. Bacon, 44/\$\phi\$ cwt. for Middles. Lard, 55/\$\phi\$ cwt. for American. Cheese, 52/\$\phi\$ cwt. for Middling American. Esoin, 8/6 \$\phi\$ cwt. for Common American, and 12/\$\for Medlum. Tallow, 45/\$\phi\$ cwt. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 25/6 \$\phi\$ cwt. Potroleum, 1.1 \$\phi\$ gailon for Spirits, and 1/6 for Standard White.

Oct. 9—Noon—Cutton quiet and dull. The estimated sales to-day are 19,000 bales Middling Uplands at \$\phi d.\$\phi\$. Middling Orleans, \$\pi d.\$ Breastuffs firm. Corn. 44/6. Wheat, 15/3 for White California and 14/3 for Red Western. Barley, 5/6. Oats, 3/8. Peas, 47/6. Becf, 130. Pork, 71/. Bacon, 44/. Lard, 55/. Cheese, 82/. Bosin—8/6 for Common, and 12/\$ for Medium. Tallow, 45/. Spirits Turpentine, 26/6. Spirits of Petroleum, 13/6, and Standard White, 1/6.

Afternoon—Cotton has declined 1-16d. since noon, and

ard White, 1/6.
Afternoon-Cotton has declined 1-16d, since noon, and

ard White, 1/6.
Afternoon—Cotton has declined 1-16d, since noon, and Middling Uplands are now quoted at 8-5-16d, and Middling Orleans at 8-5-16d. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. In the Provision Market Lard has advanced to 55/6. Beef, Pork, Bacon and Cheese are without change. In the Produce Market Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 27/9. Other articles are without alteration.

LONDÓN, Oct. 8-Evening.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25/6. Calcutta Linseed, 68/6 P imperial quarter. Whale Oth. 238 F 222 gallons. Linseed Cakes, £10/10/P tun for feeding.

Inn for feeding.

Oct. 9—Noon.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25/6.

Calcutta Liuseed, 68/6. Liuseed Cakes £10 10/. Whale's leutta Linseed, 68.6. Linseed Cales advanced to £11 per tun. Atternoon.—Linseed Cakes advanced to £11 per tun. change in other articles.

Anywerr, Oct. 9—Noon.—Petroleum 58 francs for Stan-

GREAT BRITAIN.

GARIBALDI-INCIDENTS OF HIS ARREST-THE FENIANS AT MANCHESTER-REFORM BAN-QUETS-MISS BRADDON.

LONDON, September 28, 1867. Garibaldi is the one topic of Europe, and even in London, in England which has few sympathies to spare for Continental liberty, a strange sympathy for the Liberator of Italy grows out of his arrest. You will not find it in the newspapers—not before this morning, at least, when there is one astonishing article in the great journal which has derided Garibaldi 80 often that one knows not what to make of cordial words from such a source. Why should selfish England care what happens to Garibaldi 7 Is there at last a spasm of remorse that she banished him, an invited guest, from her shores at the dictation of the Immeasurable scoundrel whom men call Emperor of the French 7

the French f
I should scarcely undertake to report from London
I should scarcely undertake to report from London I should scarcely undertake to report from London Euglish opinions on Garibaldi. The men who make opinion are out of London. But I receive this morning three notes—one from Sinalunga, two from the prison fortress of Alessandria—and I gather out of them a few sentences for friends in America. These were written after the arrest. I ought first to quote letter of the 22d at Arezzo:

"We are here, actually lodged in Syndic's house. Splendid reception. Volunteers all in red shirts—some 800.

ne of Garibaldi's personal friends believe in ar-

rest. I do. Crispi assures me that it will take place, since what Ratazzi leaves undone, Napoleon will do."
From Smalunga comes a note dated 24th, 7 a. m:
"I have just telegraphed you. Twenty carabinieri and four companies of 37th Regiment of the Line arrested the General in this eagle's nest. Basso and Del Vecchio, the Secretaries, 'consigned themselves,'"

Next, Wednesday, from the Fortress of Alessan dria, written on the back of a half sheet of paper, on the obverse of which are the arms of the Kingdom of italy, and underneath-

COMMANDO MILITARE
della
FORTEZZA E PROVINCIA DI ALESSANDRIA

beneath which again is the signature of my brave torrespondent whose name I scarcely know whether to print or not. Many people will guess it without

Tase this scrap on which I have had to write my name to tell you that I am in the fortress, have seen the General, but am not sure that I can get out; if I do, you will receive a letter by the post after this. But for The Tribune I should share his fate. As it is, I shall try to get out as I have pledged myself.

He is very angry, and reclaims his American dizenship, seeing that as a deputy he is arrested."

Finally, this:

G. has just signed them; he is lying on the sofa, very sad, very stern. I go to Mr. Marsh to see whether he recognizes his American citizenship. I have posted letters to you, with the facts but short.

It is now 60 hours that none of us have slept."

Inclosed were two photographs of Garibaldi, one taken at Geneva, the latest, and his friends say, much the best ever taken. The head is without the cap almost always worn. The other is a Florence picture, with cap and shawl. Both have the autograph of Garibaldi, and on the back of one is an inscription, also in Garibaldi's hand. I shall commit one more indicated on the committee of the committee indiscretion, and copy it:
To Wendell Phillips,

Prisione D'Alessandria,

25 Settember, 1867.

The letters which should reach you by this post from Alessandria and Florence, may or may not get through. At any rate, you will like to print these personal details, the slight incidents of an hour to be memorable forever in Italian history. News this morning is that Garibaldi has been sent to Caprera, to be kept there under gnard lest he complete the work of liberation of which he is the architect. The man who sends him is the man to whom he gave a kingdom.

The Fenian excitement continues, or rather is continued and kept alive by the cooperative industry of the police and the reporters. Neither Kellev nor Deasy, the rescued leaders, has been rearrested. It is necessary, however, that a certain degree of "energy" should be exhibited, and the police have seized a great number of persons who have the misfortane to be Irishmen. There does not appear to be any evidence against the majority of those lately arrested, but that is perhaps unimportant. It will be easy to release them when the flurry is over, and meantime will they not get fourteen ounces of meal per diem? Probably they will get rather more; the fourteen ounces are the ration of the prisons in Ireland.

know how many troops are under arms, but the papers say the military force is "imposing," and no less a person than Major-Gen. Sir John Garosch is in command of it; has the prisoners in his custody—seems to be, in fact, the head-constable of Manchester for the time. A seare of mon, who are described command of it; has the prisoners in his custody—
seems to be, in fact, the head-constable of Manchester
for the time. A score of men, who are described as
"implicated in the recent Fenian outrage," were
brought up on Thursday for a preliminary
examination before the magistrates, on the
charge of murdering Sergeant Brett. An
escort of horse and foot took care that none of
them missed the way, while the court-house itself
was surrounded with a dense body of soldiers, the
court-room was packed with armed police, and the
magistrates took thought for their personal safety by
inviting half-a-dozen officers of the troops to sit beside them on the bench. Even these precautions
were not deemed sufficient, and the accused were
brought into court handcuffed in couples. The different counsel and solicitors protested in van. Mr.
Ernest Jones, a barrister of considerable standing,
justly denounced the manacling of the prisoners as
an indignity to the bench.

Mr. Fowler, the presiding magistrate, said he
should not interfere with the police arrangements.

At a later period the aminication was reneved. Mr.

dergoing. The criminal code is not one which the most strict administration could make conform to justice. In practice I fear the construction of the bench, the exercise of what is called judicial discretion, only multiplies the errors of the code itself. What were the Fenian trials in Ireland? Now that the panic is over, who apologizes for the ferocity of the judges and law officers? It may he said Ireland is an exception to all rules, but the proceedings this week in Manchester are another outbreak of the savage spirit displayed in the Irish Assizes. It was the same last year in London, on a more trivial occasion. The Hyde Park rioters, who were brought up before Mr. Knox, at Marlborough st., found the head and heart of the police magistrate harder than the truncheon of the police officer. Whoever was accused by a policeman was convicted, and to testimony for the defense, Mr. Knox would scarcely listen. A prisoner the police officer. Whoever was accused by a policeman was convicted, and to testimony for the defense, Mr. Knox would scarcely listen. A prisoner proved that he had no share in the riot; that he was caught in the crowd and could not get away; that he was attacked and beaten by the police wholly without provocation. "You had no business to be there," said the magistrate; "you were at any rate obstructing the police in the discharge of their duty." And the victim went to jail. Two classes of offienses are singled out for severity—offenses against the police, and offenses against property. Augusta Mitchell was lately sentenced by Mr. Justice Payne at Clerkenwell to eight months impresonment with hard later. She had taken a little silver change, which she thought she had a right te, belonging to a man who kept her as his mistress, was wanted to get rid of her, and found a convenien amplice in Mr. Payne. If her paramour had half ardered her, he would have got off with a fine, or a fortnight's imprisonment. Such gross inconsistencies are the relies of the bloody system which owes its amelioration to Romilly and Mackintosh, but which needs still another Romilly to bring it into harmony with the milder temper of this generation. But another Romilly could do nothing till this farious panic about the Fenians subsides. A man in the wrong flies readily into a passion, and Englishmen cannot hear the name of Ireland mentioned without feeling that she has had centuries of provocation for the violence she attempts. Of course they get angry.

On Monday the Workingmen's League give a banquet at the Crystal Palace in celebration of the passage of the Reform bill. There has been a quarrel between this and the Reform League, the latter chaiming that the festival should be under its own management, the former replying that they were first in the field, and that nobody had a monopoly of reform. The workingmen proposed as a componinse that Mr. Beales should take the chair at the dinner. This was declined, and, I believe, there are to policeman was convicted, and to testime defense, Mr. Knox would scarcely listen.

to leave his salmon-lishing in Scotland to assist at a bad dinner in Sydenham palace under doubtful anspices. If the workingmen wanted political celeb-rities to give *celât* to their rejoicings, the time was badly chosen. Everybody is away from London— why come back to a dinner, which to a public man is simply a bore? If, on the other hand, the working-men are content to express in their own way and for themselves the conviction that the Reform triumph is their triumph, they may do it very handsomely and effectively without assistance from the statesmen whom they invited.

is their triumph, they may do it very handsomely and effectively without assistance from the statesmen whom they invited.

As for the quarrel between the two leagues, that is a bit of jealousy which will die out. Mr. Beales will organize his banquet and may entice into his net some of the large tish who have broken through Mr. Potter's sleender meshes. When both dinners have been eaten and digested (the latter is not a quick process when you dine at the heavily-spread tables of the palace) the two Reformers may shake hands and go to work again. The task of redistribution—what would be called in America redistricting—the demand for the ballot, for education, for Irish reform, for many urgently-needed reforms beside, are scarcely less important than what has been accomplished. It is a poor time for even the humblest agents of the democratic movement in England to be wrangling about dinners. They cannot have a monopoly of dinners, at any rate, for the Tories are to have, also, or are talking of having, a Reform banquet all to themselves. At this jubilee Mr. Disraeli will explain confidentially the reasons why the Tories ought to be jolly over Reform—reasons which, by many of them, are ill understood to this day.

Miss Braddon has found champions who have access to the columns of one or two minor journals, and who present to the public appeals in her behalf. The

Miss Eraddon has found champions who have access to the columns of one or two minor journals, and who present to the public appeals in her behalf. The defense is remarkable as a specimen of morals if not of ingenuity. Miss Braddon does not deny that "Circe," published as original, was translated from the French. She does not deny that Mr. Babbington White is a purely lay figure plantly meant to bear whatever odium might accrne to the supposed anthor of "Circe" when its stolen plumage was stripped off. She does not deny that a favorable criticism on "Circe" was imputed to The Edinburgh Review which never appeared in that periodical. But she retorts upon The Pall Mall with a la quoque—in feminine English with "you're another," and the crime of The Pall Mall consists in its having received and printed a letter which Miss Braddon afterward "I use this scrap on which I have had to write my use to tell you that I am in the fortress, have seen of The Pall Mall consists in its having received and printed a letter which Miss Braddon afterward wrote to say was forged. The real offense of The Pall Mall was in exposing the General, but am not sure that I can get out; if I and which Miss Braddon had committed. It was guilty of another outrage, according to Miss Braddon's defenders, for instead of saying it was sorry the letter was forged, it said Miss Braddon's defenders, for instead of saying it was sorry the letter was forged, it said Miss Braddon's defenders, for instead of saying it was sorry the letter was forged, it said Miss Braddon's defenders, for instead of saying it was sorry the letter was forged, it said Miss Braddon's defenders, for instead of saying it was sorry the letter was forged, it said Miss Braddon's defenders, for instead of saying it was sorry the letter was forged, it said Miss Braddon's defenders, for instead of saying it was sorry the letter was forged, it said Miss Braddon's defenders, for instead of saying it was sorry the letter was forged, it said Miss Braddon's defenders, for instead of saying it was sorry the letter was forged, it said Miss Braddon was with any formidable ought to be sorry it was not genuine—that she could not honestly deny, as the letter in her name denied, all knowledge of the imposition practiced upon the purchasers of "Circe." A cartain "Jacones" per yillow properties thereone, and occupying conquered tensies, till disaffected, and occupying conquered enemies, still disaffected, and occupying c

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1867.

marks that the attack upon Miss Braddon is anonymous, and inquires why Mr. Babbington White may not also be permitted to remain unknown. The answer of The Pall Mall is pointed:

"The anonymous is for people who work honestly, they ought to be stripped of the mask under which the dishonestly is done. Nobody would dream of asserting for Mr. Eagan and Mr. Sykes the privilege of concealment and anonymity, and the writer who is called Mr. Babbington White is simply a literary thief. Perhaps there is no harm in a literary theft, no harm in stealing a novel from the French, and then advertising falsely (the advertisement lies before us that it has been praised by The Edinburgh Review: that, however, is a matter of opinion, and our own view of it happens to be a strong one."

ment lies before us that it has been prinsed by The Enterburgh Review: that, however, is a matter of opinion, and our own view of it happens to be a strong one."

There is searcely a journal in England whose condemnation on such a matter could be more damaging than the condemnation of The Pall Mall. That the culprit in such a case should be a woman is a pity, but putting that aside we may rejoice that an oficuse only too common should be brought to judgment in the person of a conspicuous offender.

G. W. S.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA-RUSSIA'S DE-MAND REJECTED-IGNATIEF DECLINES AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SULTAN-CONDITION OF CRETE-EXTRAORDINARY PLAN IN GREECE -ANNEXATION TO AMERICA PROPOSED.

Constantioner, Sept. 29, 1867.

The extraordinary negotiations between Turkey and Russia, of which I wrote you three weeks since, have come to an end for the present. As I informed you, the Russian Embassador demanded an answer to his plan of reform in ten days. Many councils were held during those ten days by the Sultan and his Ministers, and on the morning of the 10th the Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs went to breakfast at the Russian Embassador's. The only really they had to bring was that the plan of reform was still under consideration, and that as to Crete they would declare a suspension of hostilities, and propose most favorable terms to the msurgents, all of which has since been done—after a fashion. Gen, Ignatief expressed his regret, assuring them that this proposition as to Crete was wholly illusory, and would neither satisfy the Emperor nor the people of Crete. They, of course, had nothing more to offer, beyond yague promises as to the abrogation of the treaty of 1856, and Gen, Ignatiet left the same day for the Crimea. He returned three days ago, and sent his

thus emphasizing his opinion that this tribunal was so demoralized that his clients could have no hope of an impartial hearing.

In truth, the administration of criminal law in England cannot stand the test of inquiry which it must soon undergo—which in isolated cases it is now undergoing. The criminal code is not one which the most strict administration could make conform to justice. In practice I fear the construction of the bench, the exercise of what is called judicial discretion, only multiplies the errors of the code itself. What were the Fenian trials in Ireland? Now that the panic is over, who apologizes for the fractive of the judges and law officers? It may he said Ireland is an exception to all rules, but the proceedings this week in Manchester are another outbreak of the savage spirit displayed in the Irish Assizes. It was the same last year in London, on a Assizes. It was the same last year in London, on a Thesselly.

In truth, the administration of the object on the least of the war successfully and it is receive them as three in the west states, on equal terns with the old States. If this were refused, they would propose to us to receive them as three one with the old Prince of the west states, on equal terns with the old States. If this were refused, they would propose to us to receive them as three ones. States, on equal terns with the old States. If this were refused, they would propose to have a republic of their own under our protection. These things are now seriously discussed, and if Crete is not an exced, there seems to be no doubt that they will refuse the own under our protection. These things are now seriously discussed, and if Crete is not are now seriously discussed, and if Crete is not are now seriously discussed, and if Crete is not are now seriously discussed, and if Crete is not are now seriously discussed, and if Crete is not an exced, there seems to be no doubt that they will refuse the own under our protection. These things are now seriously discussed, and if Crete is not are

GEN. SHERIDAN.

THE JOURNEY FROM BOSTON TO ALBANY-OVA-TIONS ALONG THE ROUTE-THE RECEPTION AT ALBANY-SPEECHES BY THE GENERAL,

AT ALBANY—SPEECHES BY THE GENERAL, GOV, FENTON, AND GEN, SICKLES. ALBANY, Oct. 9.—Gen. Sheridan arrived in oresister at 2:15 a. m., to-day. He was met at the West-ent. The escort comprised the 10th Regiment State mark, Highland Cadets, Leicester Cadets, and Post No. G. A. & The angarance of the Guine and Post No.

inal for load and long continued cheering throughout—the whole route of the procession. A sainte was fired as the General passed the Park, and the display of flags and the decorations of red, white, and blue, were profuse, giving the city a Fourth of July appearance.

On arriving at Springdield, Gen, Sheridan—was received by Mayor Briggs. The General made a short speech in response. The crowd of people who assembled to greet the General was very large and enthosiastic. The buildings in the vicinity of the depot were decorated with flags. The General's party did not leave the depot, and a collation was served on the train.

The party were joined at Chatham-Four-Corners by Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and a deputation of citizens from Albany, headed by the Chairman of the Bepublican County Committee, under whose auspices the reception is given here. On reaching Albany the Governor and staff met the party at the depot, and under escort of the

and his for the assurance that this expression at the Capital is the infert of the particulous and approval of the people of the entire State. His notice deeds inspire every oval heart with graticule to him, with those for our country, and eith confidence in man. No words of mine can plane as glow your hearts tenight, nor add to the fervid greeting which you now extend. Echow-citizens, Major-Gen. Sheristan.

General Shieridan Peaponded as follows:
General Shieridan Peaponded has follows:
General Shieridan Peaponded as follows:
General Shieridan Peaponded has follows:
General Shieridan Peaponded has follows:
I have been padding on own cance, and thought I was padding it along almost alone; but, for the past four weeks, I have learned that there were a great many men in the same cance. To not old counside I may say that, for the last few years, we have been making history and I hope that hater will be good bistory, and that they will not have recorded in it that rebellion is bonorable.

Gen. Sickles was then called for, when Gov. Fenton stepped for ward and introduced him, as follows:
Fellow-Citizens: I am not surprised that rou demand to see and hear Major-Gen. Sickles on const trusted and fastifial fellow-citizens. We delight to honor him. He, too, has advanced the shandards of the Republic, and been true to the right. It affords me profound pleasure to introduce Major-Gen. Sickles or content.

of here true is tajer ten. Sickles Gen. Sickles replied: Gen. Sickles replied:

SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall, Oct. 1, arrived here yesterday. The following is her

40,000 00 | Vells, Fargo & Co. | 129,473 | 500 to 61,600 to 00 | Marrial & Co. | 229 to 94,756 42 | McKessen & Robbins | 500 to 10,542 26 | 54,440 66 | 12,100 00 | Total | \$431,005 | Panama Railread Co... \$19,838 85 Wells, Fargo & Co..... 129,478 72 07de7. 40,600 00 baacs & Asch. 560 00

ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION-THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND COL. PRADO-IMPORTANT CIR-CULAR TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS-TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE BETWEEN CHILI AND PERU.

LIMA, Sept. 21, 1867. An attempt was made by a number of military officers stationed in Lima and Callao to install a move ment among the troops against the new constitution and the presidency of Col. Prado; the attempt was to be made on the night of the 15th, but the fauthorities were on the alert and succeeded in arresting all the officers concerned in the plot; the troops were kept under arms all night, and But the attempt to raise a revolution in Arequipa was o But the attempt to raise a revolution in Arcquipa was of a more sanguinary character; the authorities, however succeeded in putting it down. I mentioned in a forme letter that it was the intention of the Arcquipenios to burn the new constitution the day that it was attempted to be proclaimed. This they tried to carry out on the 11t inst. but were unsuccessful. Over 200 were killed and wounded. The melec commenced at 5 o'clock in the evening and continued until 11 o'clock next day. The revolutionists attempted to build a hustings in the principal source for the purpose of burning the constitution revolutionists attempted to build a hustings in the principal square for the purpose of burning the constitution, and the authorities ordered them to desist, but they refused, so that it was necessary to bring armed force to bear upon the proceeding and that brought on the conflict. Col. Gutterrez was the person that headed the people against the troops. All is, however, quiet, and the Government is arresting the malcontents.

On the 18th inst the Diplomatic and Consular corps waited upon Col. Prado to felicitate him upon his clevation to the presidency of the Republic. The Minister of Rolivia, Dr. Benavente (senior minister), addressed him in the following terms:

SENOR PRESIDENT: The Diplomatic and Consular Corps

tion to the presidency of the Republic. The Minister of Robins, Dr. Benavente (senior minister), addressed him in the following terms:

Senon President: The Diplomatic and Consular Corps have the honor to congratulate you for the promulcation of the fundamental charter of the Republic, and your proclamation as constitutional President of Peru, as declared by the sovereign Congress, and the votes of your fellow citizens. The two great truths of political liberty, the votes of the people, and the supremacy of lares, contribute to make the occasion more solemn. The Diplomatic and Comsular Corps have observed and cultivated with the Government which you have the honor to preside over, friendly and satisfactory relations, and join their votes to yours in this great event. They wish your country and your Covernment, glory and prosperity, and under these anspices the States that they represent in Peru abound with fresh motives to conserve and increase their relations and interests.

President Frado repiled:

Gentlement end to the sentiments that have just been pronounced in the name of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, with the same sincerity that I shall express mine. Fortunately I can speak with you without any reserve, because you all represent people who are friends of Peru. As Constitutional President I shall comply, in conformity with the vote of the people and the laws of the Republic, to draw closer the bonds of friendship, and te catend our relations with Ucivilized nations of the world, will be an object of my particular desire.

cavalry and artillery of Turkey on the plains of Thessaly.

The relations between Russia and the Greeks are not at all cordial. The Greeks are very suspicious of Russia, and are inclined to regard her as even a more dangerous enemy than Turkey. Still they cannot deny that, whatever be her motive, Russia is pressing as hard as possible for the annexation of Crete. of the contracting parties to having the constwise, or upor the rivers of each, or to ports not declared ports of entry

or tunnage, always submitting themselves to the rules, regulations, laws, and ordinances, special or otherwise, of the port or ports.

ART. 111. The principle of equality of flags is accepted in its fullest sense, and to this end, vessels belonging to each country are to be considered as if they were registered under the laws of each country.

ART. 1V. Commerce between the high contracting parties will be treated by the rule of complete liberty and reciprocity. In consequence, the natural or manufactured products of each will be admitted into the territory of the other free of duty, local or otherwise, restricted only to the limitations and modifications that are expressed in the two articles that follow.

ART. V. With reference to wheat and flour, this special rule is established: The first year of this treaty the duty on wheat and flour will be only reduced in Peru one-fourth of the present duty, the remaining three-fourths are to be reduced one-half, and the next year are to be free. This, however, is not to prejudice more liberal dispositions that, through special circumstances, may be adopted by the Peruvian nation with respect to these two articles of Chilian production.

ART. VI. In three years, to be counted from the day in which this treaty comes in force, the tobacco of Peru shall be admitted free [the Government of Chili has a monopoly of the sale of robacco, and it is only sold by Government agents) both in its introduction and sale in the Republic of Chili. It is also stipulated that in the future neither one of the contracting parties shall bend the preducts, natural or manufactured, of the other.

other.

ART. VII. There are no fiscal duties, town duties, or ART. VII. There are no fiscal duties, town duties, or any other kind of imposts to be placed upon the products, natural or manufactured, that are to be exported for the consumption of either of the parties to this contract. ART. VIII. The high contracting parties reserve ex-pressly the right to suspend during the period of the present treaty, by mutual agreement, any of the present articles.

pressly the right to suspend dilling present treaty, by mutual agreement, any of the present articles.

ART. IX. The present treaty, will be observed, and in full vigor for the term of tweive years, to commence and run, six months from the exchange of the ratifications, but will continue obligatory upon both parties, although the time has expired, for the space of thirty months, after either fone of the parties has notified the other of its intention to end it. This disposition does not affect in the least the clauses of peace and friendship, which are perpetual.

ART. X. The present treaty will be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, within thirty days after their ratification, or earlier if possible, either in Linna or Santiago.

In testimony of which the undersigned Ministers have put their handsand seals.

Lima, Sept. 13, 1867.

MARTINEZ.

Lima, Sept. 13, 1867.

[L. S.]

MARCIAL MARTINEZ.

L. S.]

JOSE ANTONIO BARANECHEA.

TELESPORO VEGARA, Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9.—The vote for Governor was counted in the Legislature to-day. Brownlow's majority is 51,844. The inauguration will take place to-Resolutions introduced into the House of Representa-

tives instructing Senators and requesting Representatives in Congress to favor the impeachment of the President were refused. dent, were refused.

Bills were introduced in the Senate to repeal all laws disqualifying persons for office, or jury duty, on account of race or color, and repealing the exemption or stay laws in suits for labor as domestic servants or employes, which passed the first reading and were referred.

GEN: SCHOFIELD CALLED TO WASHINGTON-COLLISION BETWEEN FREEDMEN AND THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 9.—Gen. Schofield left

to-day for Washington, where he and other District Com-manders, it is stated, have been called by the President. manders, it is stated, have been called by the President. A telegram to The Dispatch says that yesterday United States authorities (who are returning to owners their farms in Norfolk County which have been squatted upon by blacks during the war) went to Taylor's farm on Willoughby Point, but found the blacks armed and refusing to vacate. The authorities retired. Many farms in that district are similarly situated, and the negroes express a determination not to be driven off. In the case mentioned it was offered to transfer the negroes to Gen. Wise's farm, but they refused. farm, but they refused.

In the whole city to-day, not half a dozen were regis

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

New-Orleans, Oct. 9.—An ordinance passed by the old Council over the Mayor's veto, which has not since been heard from appropriating \$70,000 for the establishment and support of negro schools, was officially promulgated by the Mayor yesterday. Separate schools for colored children are being established.

WASHINGTON.

THE EXCITEMENT OVER THE ELECTION-COMING REVOLUTION IN JOHNSON'S GOVERNMENT-RUMORS CONCERNING THE RECAST OF THE CABINET - ARMY ORDERS - THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The city has been in a state of general excitement

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1867.

all day long. The White House and the offices in Newspaper Row have been crowded all day. Dispatches were being continually received at these places. The proprietors of The Intelligencer had a carriage in use taking the returns from their office to Mr. Johnson. To-night, the general belief is that Pennsylvania has gone Democratic, that Ohio elects a Republican Governor by a few thousand majority, but the Democrats have the Legislature, and the Amendment is defeated, and that there have been Democratic gains in Indiana and Iowa. The old Washington Rebels, and there are thousands of them residing here, are very jubilant, and send up a hallelujah for the anticipated return of the old days when they ruled supreme. The White House politicians and lobbyists have been heaping congratulations on the President. A grand serenade to His Excellency is announced for to-morrow night. He is expected to make a speech, and define his future poliey, and tell of his long talked of coup d' ctat against the Radicals. Of course, all sorts of rumors are being circulated among the people. It appears to be the settled opinion of all that Mr. Johnson will immediately reconstruct his Cabinet. Eyen in official circles it is not denied that some changes will be made. Reverdy Johnson was sent for and arrived here to-night. In the new arrangement of Johnson's Government the New-York Democracy are to have the first choice. In fact they are to control the whole matter. Mr. Johnson is thoroughly seared at their actions in their late Convention at Albany, and will do anything to appease them. This is all they wanted. Senator Patterson, the President's son-in-law, stated publicly to-night, while he and Mr. Bogy were in a fit of eestacy over some returns from Ohio, that ex-Gov. Seymour will succeed Mr. Seward. From a similar source, it is learned that Frank P. Blair, jr., Gen. McClernand, and Gen. Ewing are named for the War Office. Mr. Johnson has failed to make the use he wished of Gen. Sherman. Cowan are mentioned as the representatives

For Secretary McCulloch's place there are several names mentioned. Messrs. Black and of Pennsylvania, and their friends state that New-York prefers, and will ask for, the Treasury Department, and give the State Department to Pennsylvania. Many think that McCulloch will not be removed, but it is known that he will be fought by the corrupt politicians from Pennsylvania and Ohio, by whom he could not be used to aid their schemes. They will be back in a few days, and, flushed with victory, will think nothing too great for them to demand. Stanbery and Welles are said to have done all that was asked of them to insure the late triumph, and nothing is said as to what is to be done with Randall and Browning. Gen. Howard is expected to be assigned to a command in Texas or on the Plains, and Judge Holt is to be disposed of in some way. The clerks in the Departments who still remain true to their Radical principles are very nervous, and fear discharge To-morrow night it is hoped will bring forth all Until then the excitement will of course continue.

Gen. Sherman is still here. He had another interview with the President to-day.

Gen. Schofield, Commander of the First Military District, arrived here this evening. He is merely here on a short leave to recruit his health.

Judge Spalding of Ohio arrived to-night. Senator Morgan left for home to-day.

The Washington Lincoln Monument Association closed a contract to-day for a monument, to be built of white marble, and to have a hight of 36 feet, including a statue of Lincoln eight feet high, of Italian marble. Over \$7,000 has been collected for this purpose, almost entirely in Washington. The mont ment will be placed in front of the City Hall.

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, the military reservation of Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, is established and defined by the following boundaries, according to the survey and map made by Lieut. D. H. Kelton, 10th Infantry, in 1807, viz: Commencing at the flag-staff rt Fort Wads-worth, whose latitude is 45° 43′ 30° and longitude 97° or running thence to a point three miles west of Fort, thence due north ten miles, thence east nine miles, thence south fifteen miles, thence west to the intersection of a line running south from the west point, embracing a tract of nine by tifteen

Our Consul at Havana has given notice of an order issued by the Director-General of the Administration of Cuba that the exact fulfillment of act second of the Regulations of the Customs, and of rule one of the Royal order of July 1, 1859, which expressly forbid that goods be manifested to order, and require the established penalties to be made effective on those infringing the same.

Lieut, J. C. De Gress, Ninth Cavalry, has been as signed to duty as Aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Mower, commanding the District of Louisiana. In addition to his other duties he will relieve Lieut. George Baldy, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Aid-de-camp, from duty as Secretary of Civil Affairs and Acting Inspector General of the District of Louisiana. Lient. Baldy is assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant General District of Louisiana, relieving Lieut. Burbank, Thirty-seventh Infantry, who is ordered to resume his duties at headquarters of the Fifth Mili-Official information has been received that by a

late law of the Portuguese Government the export duty of \$5 the pipe on Madeira wine has been removed; to compensate for the loss of which a reve nue tax has been placed on the retail price of sundry articles, including two cents on salt beef, one cent on rice, and one cent on pork, for every two pounds two ounces, and one-half cent on fish and petroleum per

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed the following Examining Surgeons: Robert H. Brown at Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri; S. S. Clemmons, at Manchester, Bennington County, Vermont; H. C. Barrell, Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois; M. V. B. Newcomer, Tipton, Indiana.

The Government propeller Rucker took on board to-day three light batteries at the arsenal, for Fort McHenry, near Baltimore.

John G. Godfrey has been appointed Collector of Customs at St. Mary's, Georgia, in place of Mr. Rudolph, resigned.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—The Nicaragua steamer America sailed to-day. Bishop Thompson was a passenger.

Idaho advices state that the Boise stage route was attacked by Indians on the 29th of September, the station-keeper killed, and his wife wounded.

The mills, warehouses, and wharf of the Benicla Cement Company were burned last night.

The committee appointed at a recent meeting of merchants to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the new Colorado Navigation Company, meet with success.

Bernard Block, formerly agent of the banking-house of Green, Hood & Newhaur. Weaverville, was arrested to-day, charged with embezzling the funds of the house.

NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The City of Chelsea has contracted with the sculptor, Franklin Simmons, for a soldiers' monument. It will be inaugurated on the 4th of July next, and is to cost \$10,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The Java to-day took out the following Missionaries of the American Road. The the following Missionaries of the American Board: The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and Miss H. A. Townsend for Ceylon, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lowrey for Syria, and Miss Mary G. Hollister for the Central Turkey Mission.

THE HAYMAKERS BEAT THE IRVINGTONS. LANSINGBURGH, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The return game etween the Irvingtons and Haymakers, played in Lausingburgh this afternoon, resulted in an easy victory for the "Harmakera." Score, 29 PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

JOHNSON OF GEORGIA.

business engagements, have prevented an earlier acknowledgment of your courtesy, in publishing my letter

of the 6th ult. I respectfully ask a place in your column the Northern and Southern people should be brought

your liberality, in this instance, tends to promote. Per haps each section misunderstands the other. In the true to the Union. In the South, the North is regarded as untrue to the Constitution, and determined to impos on us terms of reconstruction that are degrading and and, viewing each other through the media of passion and prejudice, the obstacles to harmonious and good underwere, be brought face to face, and consider the causes of disagreement and discontent in the spirit of candor and conciliation, who can say that some common ground of agreement, satisfactory to both, might not be discovered i It is in this temper that I venture again to trespass upon

The quarrel between the two sections has been as bitter since the war as the war was fierce while it raged. Sure ly this ought not to be so. The fight having ceased, the quarrel should cease. The vanquished are entitled to magnanimity and justice, and the victorious can afford to practice these noble virtues. That war has decreed that we shall live together under the same flag. We are the successors of a common political ancestry; we have a common interest in the memory of our bast career; we are inevitably lunked to a common desiriny. For whatever shall be the fade of the South will finally be the fade of the North. So long as we continue to be one people, under one Government, its blessings or its curses will ultimately be distributed throughout the entire extent of our territorial limits. The North cannot permanently enjoy more liberty than the South, and the misguided pobey that shall oppress us, though it may, for a time, be unfeit at the North, will finally result in the overthrow of the Constitution, and end in despotism. The cancer that appears on the smallest extremity, may confine itself to the point of its attack for many years, but it will vittate the blood, and at last produce death. The North, in its power, may force its policy upon the desolated, overpowered, and almost despatring South; it may dictate to us State Governments repugnant to the wishes and sentiments of the great majority of her intelligent people; it may entirone the negro race in the position of superiority and dominion over the white, by the power of the buyonet; it may open the doors of Federal lexislation to members who will represent ignorance and depravity, and call this reconstruction of the Union. But I fear it will be merely crusting over the smothered free of the volveame. Aggression never relents; its appetite is never satiated, and when it has riverted chains upon us, and has nothing more to do, think you it will panse in its march or return to the track of wisdom, justice, and moderation! Not unless human nature is changed; not unless all history is a fablic not unless the philosuphele irelation between case and effect has espend quarrel should cease. The vanquished are entitled to magnanimity and justice, and the victorious can afford to

Union.

In an early stage of the war, Congress, almost unanimously, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved. That this war is not waged, on our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of eigenful or interfering with the rights or established in situations of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremier of the

From all this it appears that the war was waged to maintain the "supremey of the Constitution and to preserve the Cution, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the States minopatived." Hence, viewing the queeston that the constitution of the constitution of the Cution, they are entitled to representation in Congress, in color of the Cution, they are entitled to representation in Congress, in obedience to the Constitution. Being refused this right, are they not "preserbled to representation in Congress, in obedience to the Constitution. Being refused this right, are they not be written only as constituting the people." On the contrary, you say you "contemplate the whole people of the South." white and black, and "insist that the rights and well-being of them all should be cared for." On this point, there is no disagreement between us. We differ as to the mode in which this shall be done. You say if must be done according to the Congressional scheme of reconstructions.

H. Because it is in direct conflict with the resolution by its authors.

II. Because it is in direct conflict with the resolution was a conflict or the congressional scheme of reconstructions. The proceeds upon the idea that the resolution was "the vertherws and interferes with the rights and established institutions of the States;" whereas, that resolution as "the variety of the states are conquered states; whereas, that resolution declares that the war was waged to "preserve them."

HI. Recause, its inevitable effect where we was presented to maintain these. It destroys the "dignity, equality, and rights of the States;" whereas, that resolution declares that the war was waged to be a constitution of the states of the whites is disregarded.

IV. Because it is based on the assumption of the well-being" of the whites is disregarded.

IV. Because the principle which alone could justify anch action, by Congress, and the propose of the state of the states that the "well-being" of the whites is disregarded.

IV. Because the principle which alon